

The Northern Pacific Northwest



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ST. PAUL, MINN., OCTOBER, 1945

Pros and Cons of GI Farming

The pros and cons of the GI bill of rights apparently are numerous and they are argued hot and heavy in many an army separation center nowadays, when more and more servicemen are coming back to civilian life.

Alan G. Swinhart, a veteran wounded in combat, was discharged a few weeks ago after returning from Europe.

Swinhart told us: "I have studied agriculture carefully for years and I am determined to farm. But if you think agricultural college authorities have cooperated with me, you are mistaken. They have tried to discourage me, dissuade me from buying a farm. That doesn't seem right. I don't want to know from them whether I should be a farmer. I've made up my mind to

be one. What I want from the college is scientific advice as to where I should locate, but their professors take up so much effort warning me of this and that they never get around to giving me any positive advice I can use."

Swinhart hasn't much use for the provisions for loans to discharged GI's. There is too much red tape, he said.

"They wanted to investigate me under the GI bill's requirements to determine whether I am worthy of a loan to buy a farm," Swinhart explained. "The army didn't investigate me to learn whether I was 'worthy' when I was sent into combat. The details of this GI loan irritate me, and I don't want to do business that way. I'll make out on my own hook."

We think Swinhart may do as he says. He left us in a great hurry to get to western Minnesota where, he said, he would try to buy a farm on which he could raise poultry and keep milk cows. His wife, he said, likes farming too, and was waiting for him to notify her that he had a location.

We heard about another former GI who thinks the veteran's act is the real article. He is Daniel L. Lowe, who bought a little farm in the Bitter Root valley of Montana. Nothing is said about Lowe obtaining a loan, but he is enthusiastic about title V of the servicemen's act, which assures a self-employed veteran an income of \$100 a month for 12 months after entering upon self-employment following dis-

(Continued on page 8)



The train came through the mountain. These pictures, which appeared in the Northern Pacific's Safety department "Tell Tale," were made late in July when main-line track connections were completed to the company's new \$1,250,000 tunnel through the Rocky mountains, near Bozeman, Mont. Right, track gang made the main-line change over to the new tunnel in three hours and thirty-five minutes without interruption to traffic. Old tunnel, which served 61 years, is seen at left of the new one in background. Left, extra freight, shown emerging at the west portal, was first train through the new structure. Tunnel is 3,015 feet long, 24 feet high and 18 feet wide.

Buy Extra Bonds in the VICTORY LOAN

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This magazine is sent free for five months to those indicating an interest in the Northwest states. On expiration of that period it may be obtained on a yearly basis by sending 25 cents in postage stamps, war savings stamps, coin or money order made out to Northern Pacific Railway. If you wish to renew on a complimentary basis for five months, this may be done by making a written request.

OCTOBER, 1945

To Make More Farms

In an inventory of postwar construction under consideration by Bureau of Reclamation engineers 47 potential irrigation developments in Oregon, Washington and Idaho have been proposed. Immediate objective of such construction is employment and settlement permanently on irrigated land for

qualified veterans and demobilized industrial workers.

The Pacific Northwest projects would have three ultimate results. They would bring under irrigation 1,970,195 acres of new land. They would provide a supplemental supply for 1,552,855 acres now inadequately watered and they would add 1,084,500 kilowatts to installed capacity of Bureau of Reclamation power plants.

Total investment in Pacific Northwest projects proposed by the Bureau would amount to \$727,282,400, almost all of it repayable to the federal government through water and power payments to be made by users.

S'il Vous Plait, Monsieur

From North Africa a Frenchman has written for illustrated booklets describing the states served by the Northern Pacific railway. His letter is accompanied by an international postal coupon worth seven francs and exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for postage stamps. The ever-courteous Frenchman thus is prepared to pay the passage, and in advance, on the literature he wants. International coupons were circulated freely before the war but this one is the first we have seen since 1939. It carries the imprint of five languages—French, English, Italian, Spanish and German.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

Horses sold at auction at Dickinson, N. D., recently were exported. They are reported to have gone to Belgium.

Perry Mason, from Iowa, not Erle Stanley Gardner's Perry Mason of detective yarn fame, bought a \$10,000 farm in southwestern Washington.

In western North Dakota, Harry Semerad harvested 900 acres of grain in 16 days of combining time with a 12-foot machine.

Harold E. Rogers has moved from Fairbanks, Alaska, to a 60-acre farm he bought in the Willamette valley of Oregon.

A 300-acre farm he purchased near Weippe, northern Idaho, is the new home of R. C. Farmer, who moved from New Mexico.

A Californian, Elof Hafflund, recently moved to an Idaho farm near Weippe. He bought 80 acres and a small saw-mill.

When George Gress quit farming in Stark county, North Dakota, a few weeks ago, he sold 24 grade Holstein cows for \$235 a head. His closing-out sale, including equipment and livestock, brought \$27,000.

Oregon has 25,000 4-H club members. Eleven hundred of them attended a 10-day summer school at Oregon State college.

A Holstein at the U. S. experiment station, near Huntley, Mont., completed a 365-day record of 720 pounds of butterfat and 19,050 pounds of milk.

Two Columbia rams offered at the National Ram sale in Salt Lake City by the State College of Washington were sold for \$250 each.

The State College of Washington has received research grants of \$5,000 for use in conducting livestock feeding trials with dry peas.

Mustard seed produced in Montana this year amounted to 28,110,000 pounds (clean basis) compared with 27,980,000 pounds harvested in 1944.



Western Montana sugar beet growers pepped up their fields with a couple of "shots" of ammonium nitrate fertilizer. As this material is quite soluble, it is put on, using attachment on the cultivator, as a side dressing while the crop is growing, when it will be used readily. Two hundred pounds an acre are applied in two applications of 100 pounds each. In the Bitter Root, Missoula, Lower Flathead and Toston-Townsend areas 2,675 acres were treated this year. The picture shows a six-row applicator, with cans mounted on cultivator. Later types, custom-made or built at home, have seven cans for six-row application.



Clarence Lambourn, left, first leader of Jolly Pirates 4-H club, in Slope county, North Dakota, talks over next year's plans with County Extension Agent Nelson Anderson, Burke Lambourn, former member, now a farmer himself and present club leader, and Bruce Lambourn, who is completing his final year of 4-H work and will take over the management of a cattle ranch this fall. Right, Slope county 4-H member on a horse is typical of life on a western North Dakota cattle ranch.



Farm Boys Make Good Citizens

4-H Club in Western North Dakota Solved Community Problems

The fathers of about a dozen boys on neighboring farms in Slope county, North Dakota, put their heads together one day in 1933, bothered because they didn't know what to do with their peppy youngsters from 10 to 16 years old. The kids needed something more than local educational facilities could provide. They were full of promise, but at loose ends which, who knows, if not gathered up, might lead anywhere. The elders hoped their sons would become good citizens, in the American tradition, and that they could learn things now which the dads themselves had had to assimilate through years in the school of hard knocks.

The county extension agent, who then was Don Lawrence, suggested a 4-H club. The youngsters were delighted with this prospect and promptly named their embryo organization the Jolly Pirates because, as someone said, it sounded tough to them. They reveled in the elation this name gave them, but it all was wholly vicarious, as their later performance showed them to be anything but pirates in the literal sense of the word.

They were cattle people, but farm lads in 1933 were too cramped financially to buy beef calves. So they settled for a ewe apiece to feed and fit and show at the club fair in the fall. Sunday

meetings were inaugurated. That was something new and there were lifted eyebrows among a few who felt Sunday should strictly be the Sabbath. However, Jolly Pirate leaders were practical. They said anyone who wished to attend church should do so in the forenoon, then come to the club meeting. Sunday afternoon is the one time in the week everyone can come—club members, parents and the rest of the family. Sunday afternoon is the boringest part of the whole week for a youngster unless something interesting is planned for him. So, Sunday it has been for the Jolly Pirate club ever since the outset. Mothers take big baskets of food for a satisfying meal served buffet style. Each meeting-

day everyone gathers around while a topic on livestock management is taken up. Cattle judging tryouts are held and there is a social hour, with games for those who want to play.

What have the results been? Well, the club's success isn't measured in number of members. Slope county is sparsely settled and, anyway, Jolly Pirate parents have been interested in the club boys' character growth, not growth in the enrollment. By 1935, the boys changed to beef calves. Times were better and a banker promised to finance each boy for a calf if the leader's recommendation was forthcoming. He loaned to nine kids and didn't lose a penny. Bryant Taylor, a local breeder, invited the members to take the pick of his purebred yearling heifers at \$65 a round, way below the value. Seven of the boys accepted his offer.

They absorbed things like these

(Continued on page 6)



Part of a herd of 25 purebred Herefords one Slope county boy has accumulated from his start in the 4-H club. In the foreground, he is shown with a foundation cow which was his original club heifer. At his right is a 1945 calf he is fitting as his entry in this year's project which will be terminated in the fall.



Will Japs Recapture the Easter Bulb Trade?

Southwestern Washington Has Opportunities for Agriculturally Inclined People.

Along the Pacific ocean, in southwestern Washington, long famous for forests and fishing, one hears tales of new opportunities for persons agriculturally inclined.

There are certain qualities of soil and climate in the general vicinity of Grays Harbor and Wilapa Harbor that, when properly used, are producing security and independence for people who keep their eyes open and take advantage of new crops and new developments.

The D. A. Watsons of Markham, Wash., say that sales from less than an acre of Croft lilies will pay for a new home, which will be built as soon as material is available.

Oregon is the leading grower of lily bulbs but the Croft lily, now the most popular of all Easter lilies, is a Grays Harbor product, having been developed by Sydney Croft while he lived at the Watson home. It is a shorter, sturdier lily, has a blossom of finer texture and is adapted to greenhouse forcing. Domestic lily growers have had their own way since Pearl Harbor but because of these attributes growers feel that they will be able to produce and market Croft bulbs even though Japan comes back as a competitor.

The lily demands a sandy soil or peat bog and plenty of moisture both in the soil and in the air. The Grays Harbor country has these conditions. Bulblets are planted



D. A. Watson, Grays Harbor county, Washington, in the picture, will build a new house with cash income from less than an acre of Croft lilies, now the most popular of all the Easter flowers. Left, a close-up snapshot of his little patch of Croft beauties.



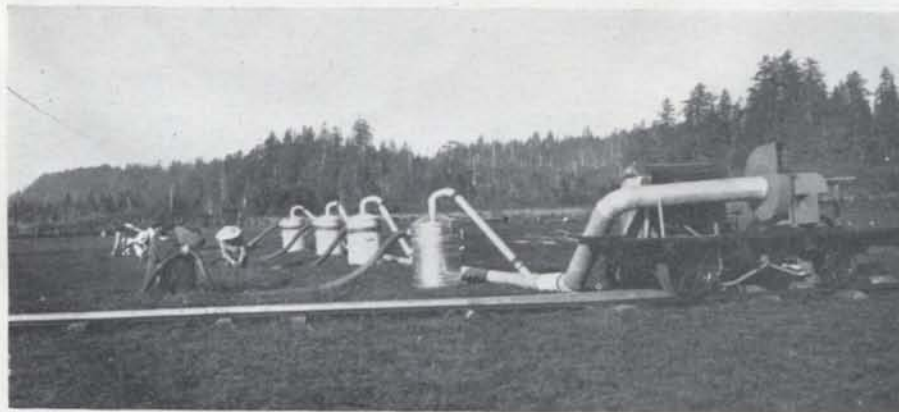
in the fall. Grown outdoors, they bloom in July and August and the grower picks the blooms, which results in strengthening the bulbs. In September the crop is dug and six to eight new bulblets are found on the stem above the parent bulb, under ground. These may be sold as seed stock or replanted. The yearling bulb is replanted and the second season usually is large enough—seven inches in circumference—to be sold to a green-

house. Prices have been high, running from ten cents each on bulblets up to \$1 each on mature bulbs, with some reports of \$15,000 to \$20,000 bulb crops per acre. It is not expected that this will continue but growers themselves say that profit can be realized at 25 per cent of present prices.

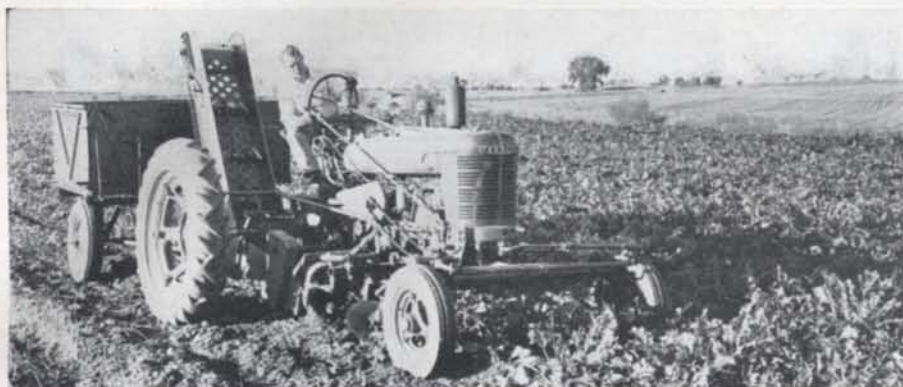
Another crop in southwestern Washington that has come into its own the last few years is the ever-popular side-dressing to a roast turkey—the cranberry. It used to be that cranberries never were heard of except at Thanksgiving and Christmas but canning, freezing and other preservation methods have made this delicious berry a year-round treat. During recent years much of the crop has been going to the armed services in dried form but now you will begin to see cranberry preserves, cranberry cocktail, cranberry sauce and other such tidbits back on your grocer's shelves.

In the Grayland community of Grays Harbor county, Washington, about 400 acres are now planted to cranberries and, according to W.

(Continued on page 8)



Cranberries are another high-income crop in southwestern Washington. On peat bogs, specially prepared, they produce average yields of 10,000 to 12,500 pounds per acre. Some of them are harvested with vacuum type machines, like the one illustrated above. Much hand picking is done, however.



Sugar beet topper and lifter at work in the field. The beets are conveyed to a one-and-a-fourth-ton cart at the rear which is equipped with tilting cylinders for unloading into the hopper of a stationary loader. Between two and three acres are harvested daily.

It Tops, Lifts and Loads Beets

The accompanying illustrations show a new sugar beet harvester. As soon as it is fully developed and ready for sale, it promises quite as much for the major sugar beet crop as mechanical picking has done for the corn crop. It is another step in the mechanization of beet growing.

Much has been done in recent years to simplify beet planting and cultivating. Results obtained by the U. S. department of agriculture in cooperation with the University of California at the Davis station in cracking up beet seed balls have brought about new methods of planting. By use of segmented seed it is easier to substitute mechanical methods of thinning the crop for the big stoop-labor hand job that has so frequently prevailed heretofore.

With improved labor-saving mechanized methods for planting,

thinning and cultivating the beet crop so far under way, it is natural that the demand for a harvester to complete the chain of mechanized jobs should be intensified.

The work of independent experimenters has resulted in the development of two types of beet harvesters. The first of these

pulls the beets before they are topped and carries them through to topping knives or saws. The second type is the one developed at Davis station and by International Harvester. It tops the beets while they are in the ground and then pulls them. Difficulty with clods and disposal of the tops are some of the problems met in developing this type. Some of these international machines have been tested in Montana.

The International sugar beet harvester mounted on a tractor, consists of seven units as follows:

First, disks are placed ahead of the front axle of the tractor to carry off dead leaves and clean the row ahead of the topping unit.

Second, a finger-type finder is mounted just ahead of the topping unit. The advantage of a stationary finger finder, such as this, over driven finders, with gears or chains, is its simplicity.

Third, the finger finder controls the disk topping unit to which it is connected and raises or lowers



The stationary beet loader is a companion of the field machine. Tilted hopper, dumping into a conveyor and elevator, returns to horizontal position on the ground when it has disposed of its load. A three-horsepower engine powers this equipment, whose elevator moves faster than drag section.



This view shows the topper and lifter, with holding cart in position to dump beets into stationary loader. The cart is tipped at one side, allowing beets to roll into hopper below it. This beet harvesting machinery is designed to serve growers with average size acreage and has enough capacity to harvest for two or three small growers in an ordinary season. It is considered still in the experimental stage.



the topping disk according to the height of beets being topped.

Fourth, a top disposal unit is also attached to the topping unit; this moves the tops and crowns sidewise the width of a row to place them away from dirt moved in digging and to put them where the tractor wheels will not run over them.

Fifth, immediately back of the topping unit are blades for lifting the beets. These blades are essentially the same as on standard beet pullers, excepting that narrow portions are extended seven inches to the rear and upward to raise the beets higher than is necessary with an ordinary lifter, to carry them to a cleaning trough.

Sixth, rolls in the cleaning trough are driven by short lengths of roller chain from one roll to the next. Small-sized Reink rolls, which have proved themselves in cleaning devices at sugar companies' beet dumps, are utilized.

Seventh, from the cleaning trough the beets go to an elevator which delivers them to a cart trailed behind the tractor.

After the beets have been topped and dug by the harvester, the next job is to get them out of the field and on their way to beet dump or railroad siding. When full, the trailing cart is taken to a stationary field loader. The cart is provided with lifting cylinders which tilt the box to an angle of 45 degrees, thus causing the beets to move through an automatic door onto the platform of the stationary loader. It takes two full carts to load this platform. The platform is tilted manually with ratchet and the beets are then moved to truck by a conveyor operated by a three-horsepower engine.

The harvester will cover two to three acres a day under favorable conditions or from 40 to 60 acres in a rather short harvesting season.

Farm Boys Make Good Citizens

(Continued from page 3)

from club work, one of the leaders told us: that to win first prize in the showing is a fine thing, but not the most important; it's what you learn and how you conduct yourself that counts; honesty is to

Wheat Problem Solved

Ewald Feiler, in western North Dakota, has a wheat production record which, strange though it may seem, emphasizes the value of summer fallow and corn in the cropping plans for that part of the state.

It comes about this way: Instead of seeding wheat following wheat, year after year, Feiler for six seasons has made a practice of planting it on land that either has been summer fallowed or in corn the previous year. In both instances the ground has been cultivated carefully the year before the wheat is seeded. This year by early fall he had worked the summer fallow, to be planted to wheat next spring, four times with a spring tooth machine.

Here's Feiler's production record on wheat:

Year	Bushels	Acres	Per Acre
1945	3,300	133	24.8
1944	4,700	143	32.8
1943	4,300	135	31.8
1942	4,500	138	32.6
1941	3,700	133	27.8
1940	3,400	130	26.1

be admired, and that one's own ends will be served in the long run by refusing to sell a calf as breeding stock if it does not measure up to the accepted standards of the breed. These may sound like preaching, but they were hammered in all the time by example, at meetings, at judging contests and fairs, rather than by pronouncement.

Two former Jolly Pirates are now ranching for themselves, raising cattle. Burke Lambourn, a charter member and present leader, has a herd of grade Herefords and some purebreds. Bruce Lambourn, his brother, has 25 fine purebreds, \$600 worth of war bonds, and a total worth of \$3,500—all from club work. Bob Lambourn has 25 purebreds. Roland Miller, Jr., has 28 head of purebreds from his club start and a nice war bond backlog from sales. One member consigned a bull to the State Hereford Breeders' sale last fall, first 4-H entry ever made at this event, and got \$300 for it. Other lads, like Elmer and Clifford Homelvig, Myron Pope, Elmer Mack, Jr., Warren Roberts, the Marquardt boys and Don Hill, all have made admirable club records.

In 1936, the bad drouth year, wildlife in Slope county was in perilous circumstances. Jolly Pirates asked the state game department for advice. The commissioner promptly appointed all of them junior game wardens. The boys raised money, even in those times, in town and country to buy feed, which they scattered over an area of 60 square miles for upland birds. It saved the situation that winter, for the wildlife would have perished, and today Slope county has more game birds than any other in the state. Another time the boys took up Steigum barley as a feed project. It was a new and promising variety for western Dakota. They planted seed increase plots and now it is used throughout that area.

Another year the club introduced hybrid corn into the community and it took hold. Farmers have followed the cues the boys have given. The quality of livestock in the community definitely has improved.

When war came, Jolly Pirates got in. None went to war factories. They either fought, farmed or, the younger ones, stayed in school. Eleven members or former members, some of them charter members, are in the service or have been—in the army overseas, in the navy or in the merchant marine. Several purple hearts are represented in the group. There are presidential citations, medals and oak leaf clusters. Some became officers in the air service. Seven of these 11 service boys recently told County Agent Nels Anderson they'll be home to start ranching. Another is coming back to finish his college education.

It is apparent the Jolly Pirates' influence gave a community new ways and an interest in better living. The leaders, in turn, Clarence Lambourn, Peter Sadler, Julius Homelvig and now Burke Lambourn, have had their worries and have given up countless hours of time, but this club is still going on making Americans out of rural boys. These leaders knew for sure they had at last the answer to their puzzles of the dark days in 1933 when they saw the wartime record of their boys unfold.



Farm and Home Opportunities

You may select from this listing of typical farms or ask us for other propositions suited to your needs. Additional information, including addresses of owners or agents, furnished on request.

MINNESOTA

M-289—120 acres, on county road, two miles from Little Falls, Morrison county, central Minnesota. Four-room house, new barn, other buildings. 70 acres open land in clover, alfalfa and corn. Timber suitable for fuel. Owner must sell account illness in family. Price, \$4,000.

M-386—Improved 210-acre farm, one mile from schools, churches and creameries in Wadena, west central Minnesota. 150 acres cultivated, some hay meadow and pasture; level land. Eight-room house, basement barn, 40x40, cement floors and stanchions; hog house, 20x24; hen house, 12x48; machine shed, well house, large cement stave silo, new corncrib. All buildings in good repair and painted recently. Sell for \$35 an acre. \$2,000 cash, balance terms.

M-426—320 acres, improved stock, dairy and general farm, level to gently rolling. Adapted to corn, small grain, clover, alfalfa, hay, cane, potatoes and other root crops. 175 acres in fields and hay, eight acres natural meadows, balance pasture and light timber; fenced and cross-fenced with woven wire. Eight-room house, three closets, storeroom, screened-in porch, basement and furnace. Hip-roofed barn, 30x64, with lean-to. Mow holds 50 tons, stanchions for 32 head, stalls for six horses, pens for young stock. Equipped with track, carrier and fork. Machine shed and garage, 16x46; granary, 16x20, corncrib, sheep shed, 20x60; car shed and workshop, 20x28; tile milk house and separator room, cement hen house, scratch shed. Lighting plant, 32-volt, 1,250 watts. Share in telephone goes with place. Various route services, close to high school bus route. Price, \$13,000. \$4,000 down, \$400 annually until tenth year when unpaid balance will become due and payable. Pictures on request.

NORTH DAKOTA

N-557—1,280-acre stock ranch and hay land at Dana, railroad shipping point with stockyard and station, eight miles from Hazelton, Emmons county, south central North Dakota. Modern eight-room house, electric lights, water pressure system, electric pump and soft water well in basement, hot water furnace. Barn, 35x75; large haymow and hay carrier; shed, 35x40; chicken house, 20x40; granary, 35x40; also extra dwelling, 25x35. Cottonwood grove in yard, plums and cherries. Creek and large dam for stock. 250 acres cultivated, balance hay and pasture, all fenced and cross-fenced; rolling land, black loam soil. This year wheat yielded 25 to 35 bushels an acre. Large

prairie hay crop and good corn. Main county road passes house, two miles to grade school, daily mail service at door, three miles to oiled highway. Taxes average \$20 per quarter as farm buildings not taxable in this county. Price, \$19,500, or less than \$16 an acre. Some terms. Will consider selling ranch in smaller units.

N-471—640 acres, three and a half miles from village, 12 miles from Oakes, Dickey county, southeastern North Dakota. House, 20x20; barn, 32x40, addition, 16x40; granary, 32x34; hog house, 20x24; hen house, artesian well. Fenced with barbed wire. One and a half miles to grade school, 12 miles to high school. Price, \$16,000. \$1,600 cash, crop payment contract for remainder.

N-365—480 acres, six and a half miles from Steele, Kidder county, south central North Dakota. Half mile to grade school. High school at Steele. Two-story eight-room house with porch, barn, 28x32, haymow; hog house, hen house, two granaries, well and windmill. Lumber on place for garage. House and barn have stone foundations. 160 acres cultivated, balance pasture and hayland. Some light timber. Place will carry 40 milk cows and 150 sheep. Adapted to small grain corn, potatoes and hay. Price, \$7,000. Owners prefer cash deal as this is an estate. Adjoining land can be bought or rented.

MONTANA

S-476—1,377 1/2-acre stock ranch, eight miles from Stevensville, in Bitter Root valley, western Montana. 300 acres tillable, 40 acres timber, balance pasture, 100 acres irrigated, adapted to wheat, oats, hay and alfalfa. Gravity-flow spring water in house. Electricity and bath, two bunk houses, large barn, machine shed, storage cellar. Water supply from several springs. On county road, two and a half miles from school. Mail and phone service. Price, \$35,000, equipped.

S-163—138 acres, on paved highway, eight miles from Columbus, Stillwater county, south central Montana. Five-room house and bath, two enclosed porches; barn, 16x32, needs repairs; shed, 10x50; two chicken houses, two granaries, two brooder houses, garage, other buildings. Soft water for domestic use, river for stock. 100 acres cultivated, balance pasture; sandy loam to heavy loam soils. 70 acres irrigated, private irrigation water. Place is fenced and cross-fenced, nearly all woven wire. Owner says 50 acres in alfalfa yields 100 to 150 tons of hay yearly. 30 acres river land, pasture and timber, go with place. No taxes or rent on this 30 acres. Owner offers place for \$10-

000; says present \$2,200 government loan on property may be increased. Also has for sale six milk cows, three work mares, hay and grain.

IDAHO

I-724—400 acres, only one acre cleared, balance unimproved cutover land, no buildings, half mile from town, Bonner county, northern Idaho. Land level to rolling, two acres cedar and pine timber, volcanic ash and clay subsoil. Graveled road and oiled highway. Creek on place. Sell for \$2,500 on terms, or for \$2,400, cash.

I-276—40 acres, three and a half miles from Sandpoint, Bonner county. Five-room house, full basement, electric lights, hot and cold running water. Barn, hen house and woodshed. 20 acres cultivated, 60-tree family orchard; trout stream through pasture. Price, \$5,775. \$2,775 cash, balance three annual payments.

WASHINGTON

W-894—80 acres located in Sunny-side division, Yakima irrigation project, central Washington. Five-room house and bath, two barns, garage. 27 acres alfalfa, 15 acres mint, nine acres sorghum. Horses, farm equipment, sorghum mill and steam boiler. Price, \$17,000. Half cash, easy terms on balance. Dealer offering this property also has for sale several unimproved tracts in newly developed Roza division of Yakima project.

W-697—40 acres, 14 miles from Bel-lingham, northwestern Washington. Five-room house, large barn, hen house, other buildings. Place has been used for dairying, mostly in hay, nearly all cleared level land. Price, \$5,500.

W-1071—296 acres, 53 acres cultivated bottom land, balance pasture. Also 200 acres leased land in pasture, all fenced. Six-room house, large new barn, cement floor, gravity water, electricity, creeks. 40 Shorthorns and Herefords, mostly young cows. Tractor, other machinery, 50 tons hay. Place will carry 80 head. Price complete, \$17,500. In Chehalis district, southwestern Washington.

OREGON

O-552—138 acres, in Hillsboro district, western Oregon. 66 acres tillable, balance piling timber, several springs and creeks; five-acre prune orchard. Eight-room house, electric pump; 12-cow barn, silo, chicken house, 4,000-turkey brooder house. Sell for \$10,500. Half cash will handle.

O-384—72 acres, in Salem district, western Oregon. 40 acres cultivated, balance pasture. Eight-room house with bath, barn, hen house. Creek on place. Price, \$5,250. \$1,000 cash, balance \$500 yearly.

Will Japs Recapture the Easter Bulb Grade?

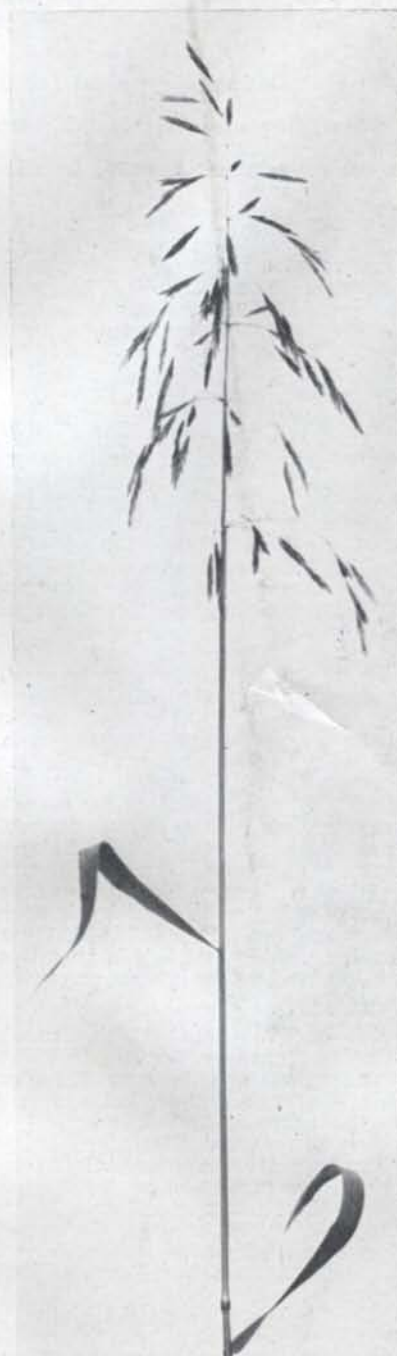
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S. Jacobson, manager of the Grayland Cranberry Growers' association, there are some 2,400 acres of peat bog in that community alone suitable for production but not yet developed. Other coast communities in Washington and Oregon also have potential cranberry land awaiting development.

Cranberries are an interesting crop. After the land is cleared and leveled, a fine sand is spread over the bog two or three inches deep. Clippings from old bogs are used as seed stock and are planted in the spring by pushing them into the ground with a probe until they are approximately six inches deep. They are spaced in rows 10 inches or 12 inches apart each way. By the third year the bog produces some berries and the fourth year it is in full production. Harvest starts about October 1 and usually lasts six weeks to two months. According to Mr. Jacobson, a good average yield is 400 to 500 boxes per acre, each box containing 25 pounds, but A. V. Anderson, of Grayland, took 1,250 boxes off of one acre back in 1941. This is one of the highest yields ever reported. Emil Hegre, also of Grayland, harvested 2,000 boxes off of his two and one-half acre bog in 1944. Prices received by growers last year averaged \$6.46 a box for the fresh market and \$22 a barrel, 100 pounds, for processing.

Most bogs in this community now are equipped with sprinkling systems which serve a threefold purpose—they furnish moisture when needed, they offer protection against frosts, and they help prevent scalding on hot bright days. In addition to the sprinkling systems some bogs also have pressure spray systems installed, which are used for weed and insect control. Another labor-saving device that has come into common use the last few years is the mechanical vacuum-type picking machine shown in the accompanying photo. It can be used when the berries are to be processed but hand picking is more satisfactory when they are to be sold on the fresh market.

New Brome



Brome grass is one of the Northwest's best pasture crops. A single plant of Martin brome is illustrated, a new variety from the Minnesota Experiment station, a recombination of 21 lines of seed collected in an old brome pasture. The variety seems to be half way between Canadian types and those of southern U. S. in performance.

Pros and Cons of GI Farming

(Continued from page 1)

charge from the service. This applies to a GI who starts farming, Lowe learned. The idea, roughly,

is that government subsidy will make up a deficiency for 12 months if the former GI during that time fails to make a net income of \$100 a month. An eligible veteran may claim an allowance up to \$100 a month or the difference between that and his net earnings. The months need not be consecutive.

Obviously it is intended to give the returned soldier a "break." It helps him get over the initial stages of self-employment, when income is most likely to be light. Lowe found out about it through the United States Employment service. In Montana this portion of the veteran's law is administered by the Unemployment Compensation commission for the veteran's administration.

Naturally Lowe is pleased with this arrangement, and says he couldn't have started without it.

We have heard recently of discharged veterans who have complained that they were refused GI loans for the purpose of buying farms. They were quite bitter about this but, admittedly with little information about their experience, we came to the conclusion that in these particular cases the ex-servicemen had misunderstood the veteran's law. They assumed it was a dead cinch they would be loaned money. This is not the case, as a borrower under the provision of the act must live up to the same credit requirements that apply to anyone. If he has positively no assets and expects to be financed entirely for land, equipment and livestock, he is headed for disappointment.

While the government guarantees former servicemen's loans on a 50 per cent basis up to a \$2,000 maximum guarantee, that does not in the eyes of the veteran's administration make a man with no assets a suitable risk. Many soldiers have saved money. Those who have not and have no other means find rough going trying to start farming.

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